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 PHONE 251

JUAREZ IN GRIP OF DRUNKEN MOB; SEVERAL ARE KILLED

(Continued From Page One.)

from the American side were driven back in a hurry.

The Mexican cavalry proceeded to take up positions opposite the stockyard and the El Paso and Southwestern railroad yard. Suddenly a shot came from the Mexican side and a train crew on a yard crew of the El Paso and Southwestern railroad, fell from a car, a bullet through his heart. His body was hurled to the ground. The body was taken to Camp Cotton and later to an undertaking establishment.

Shortly afterward, two drunken troopers on the Mexican side of the Santa Fe international bridge, entered into a quarrel with the customs guards there, it was reported, and were shot and killed.

Late tonight, however, service was started to Juarez by train from General Pershing's headquarters at El Paso. The train carried the cars through Juarez. At the Mexican consulate in this city, it was said General Pershing was expected early tomorrow and that the 100,000 pesos Carranza currency would not be paid until tomorrow, since the late Villa general in Juarez have been unable to decide upon a leader who was to appoint a paymaster.

Diepelt was 32 years old. He came here in November from Hinton, N. M.

Pershing Enters Protest.

Strong representations were made to Mexican Consul Andres P. Llamas late tonight by Gen. J. J. Pershing, commanding the Eighth infantry brigade at Fort Bliss upon the killing of Diepelt. He was told that shooting across the border would not be tolerated. The general said the investigations showed that Diepelt had been deliberately fired upon by a squad of six cavalrymen who moved on the first, and a second volley had been fired.

Representatives of the Pershing interests announced that a dispatch received tonight from Chihuahua City stated that Gen. Huerta, general manager of the Mexican company, limited, and twenty-nine other American employees of the company held prisoners.



Slippers for Christmas

A most useful present for anyone. We have never shown such a variety as this season.

House slippers for Mother and Dad—bath slippers for Brother—party slippers of most beautiful patterns for Sister—dainty little booties for the little tots.

They're the **USEFUL GIFT** every day in the year for the family.

THE CHRISTMAS SHOE STORE.

Rosenwald's

(First Floor)

Shoe Department.

ASQUITH TELLS COMMONS ABOUT DOINGS IN WAR

British Premier Reviews What Has Been Done by Troops in Field; English Force Now Numbers 1,250,000 Men.

BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE.
 London, Dec. 21 (P. M.)—Premier Asquith made his long expected statement on the allied military position in the house of commons today in connection with the introduction of a supplementary estimate providing for the raising of the numerical strength of the British army from 2,000,000 to 2,500,000 men.

The house was crowded and the premier's speech was listened to eagerly and attentively. In the past Asquith, Lord Fisher, the former first sea lord, and Lord Derby, director of recruiting, occupied the most prominent position at the desk.

Calls for the Maximum.

The prime minister as usual got to the heart of his subject in his opening sentence and declared that although the British fighting forces in the various theaters now amount to more than 1,250,000 men, the war demands were such as necessitated calling on the empire's "recruitable maximum."

Although the premier did not put himself on record as either for or against conscription, John Redmond, leader of the Irish nationalists, at the close of Mr. Asquith's speech, flung a bombshell by declaring that the nation should oppose conscription by every means in their power. And John Dillon followed with a severe arraignment of the British war leadership.

Dillon Denounces Generals.

"What is the use of sending more troops to be led by men like those responsible for the Serbia and Armenia failures?"

The premier's statement of the need of the army for more fighting men included a warm tribute to the overseas soldiers and he took pains to mention particularly "the men going to be killed who have made application for the permanent places—Hong Kong, Rhodesia, California—etc."

This has been a commentary on the failure of some of these here at home. No more splendid exhibition of patriotism and self-sacrifice could be conceived or one more calculated to carry conviction to the hearts of all our nation allies.

A large proportion of the wounded, the premier said, was able to return to duty, but, in addition to keeping up the present armies to their nominal strength, men were wanted for new formations, and to increase the number of Great Britain's fighting force. Every available man should be put in the field, so far as was consistent with the provision for national necessities, including munitions and the vast field of employment open to the continued working of which the nation life depended.

Dardanelles Campaign.

Turning to the Dardanelles campaign, Mr. Asquith said:

"It was with deep reluctance that we sanctioned the withdrawal, especially from Anzac, where our Australian and New Zealand troops were making gains. This withdrawal did not involve withdrawal from Gallipoli, where our combined naval and military forces commanded the entrance to the straits."

"Everything was brought off, except some stores and air guns which were destroyed."

The premier said the men withdrawn after a short but most needed period, moved to a new theater of operations. He paid warm tribute to General Murray and Birdwood.

Referring to operations on the Franco-Belgian front, the premier complimented Field Marshal French and his successor in command, Sir Douglas Haig. He continued:

"A fortnight ago a most important military conference was held in Paris, attended by representatives of the staffs of France, Russia, Italy and the United Kingdom. The leading strategical problems were fully discussed and certain important conclusions reached with absolute unanimity."

So far as the war as a whole went, Mr. Asquith said, it might be that at this or that moment, what could be called the tactical facts of the campaign seemed to be against the allies.

"But the fundamental facts, the facts that matter in the long run are steadily growing on our side," he continued. "There has been in this war an abundance of errors in calculations, but they have not been confined to our side."

"So far as we in this country are concerned—and I know all our allies are the same—we will never reveal for a moment, while our fighting resources, both in men and material, become every month more ample in quantity and better mobilized and organized for the purposes of the campaign."

Separate Peace Not Thought Of.

Referring to the measures recently taken to bring about closer cooperation among the allies, Mr. Asquith said it was hoped by all the nations concerned that this procedure would lead to greater concentration of purpose, coordination of plans, common energy and effectiveness of action. He added it was satisfactory, though not surprising to know there was still one of the allies "who is not as determined as ourselves to win the war, and to have nothing whatever to do with separate peace, but to persist at all costs until our supreme and common purpose is achieved."

Referring to Premier Asquith, John Dillon said: "Before we sanction the fourth million of men we ought to be told what is the basis of the government's demand. In no case have the failures of the war been due to lack

Summary of War News of Yesterday

In making for another million men for the British army, influencing the strength of the British forces up to 4,000,000, Premier Asquith, in a statement before the house of commons, declared that Great Britain needed more men for military service.

The Irish nationalist party, for which John Redmond was the spokesman, placed itself on record as being ready to oppose conscription to every man in the power.

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The French have captured with military, after preparation by artillery, an important part of the German works at Hartmannsweilerkopf, in the Vosges mountains.

Vienna reports the mobilization of two companies of Italian in the Danube valley, of the Austro-Hungarian line.

What is the use of sending more troops to be led by men like those responsible for the Serbia and Armenia failures?

IRISH PARTY OPPOSED TO ENFORCED SERVICE.

London, Dec. 21, 1915, P. M.—The Irish party held a meeting in the house of commons today. John Redmond presided, and affirmed its unshaken adherence to the resolution adopted June 2, opposing compulsory military service.

"All that has occurred since more than justifies the attitude then taken by the Irish party and the magnificent response of the British people to Lord Derby's recruiting campaign has proved that the patriotism of the country can be relied upon to supply by voluntary effort all the men necessary to carry the war to a victorious conclusion."

COUNT TISZA TELLS WHEN WAR WILL END

BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE.

Budapest, Dec. 21 (P. M.)—Count Stephen Tisza, the Hungarian premier, in the house of magnates today discussed the probable duration of the war. He said the length of the conflict depended upon those who started it.

"We will continue to fight until they cease their attacks upon our security, independence and national greatness," he said. "We will continue the fight until our enemies see that any further prolongation merely exposes humanity to needless suffering without bringing them a half's health nearer their goal."

The events of nearly a year and a half in the various theaters of the war have given the situation definiteness. Already our enemies can know that they cannot accomplish the object of their attack and that our victory will create a guarantee for our security. But by no means involve encroachment upon the existence of the other great powers of Europe as their victory over us would do. Every further drop of blood shed in this terrible struggle of nations will be shed in vain and the cry to heaven for the responsibility therefore must be borne by those who continued the war from selfish motives and lust of conquest concealed behind hypocritical phrases, and who now refuse to stop it."

FREIGHT EMBARGOES MADE MORE RIGID

BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE.

New York, Dec. 21.—The committee representing all trunk line railroads meeting in New York announced today that the freight embargoes declared by the many made have failed to unblock the traffic congestion, there being approximately 50,000 cars destined for New York on some railroads.

Acting on this, the Pennsylvania, New York Central and Lehigh Valley declared additional stringent embargoes on freight consigned to New York for export or coastwise shipment.

SOME AMELIORATION FOR NEW ENGLAND

Philadelphia, Dec. 21.—The Pennsylvania railroad today lifted the embargo placed on freight to New England points last Sunday, insofar as it applied to livestock, perishable freight and foodstuffs for human consumption. This embargo on other classes of freight for the New York district, however, will be maintained until further notice.

BABIES IN GERMANY STARVING FOR MILK

BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE.

Washington, Dec. 21.—The American Red Cross transmitted to Secretary Lansing today a petition from the citizens committee for food shipments, asking that safe conduct be obtained from the enemy allies for shipments of milk for babies in Germany and Austria. The committee, which was organized with headquarters in New York for the purpose of supplying this milk, declared that babies in the Teutonic countries were threatened with starvation. It stated that distribution of milk sent from this country would be conducted by the Red Cross or in any other way acceptable to the enemy powers. The Red Cross asked that Secretary Lansing bring the matter to the attention of Great Britain and her allies as promptly as possible.

Taft Has Bad Cold.

Chicago, Dec. 21.—President Taft passed through Chicago today on his way to South Bend, Ind., where he had an engagement to speak. He is suffering from a severe cold, but insisted on making the trip.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the First Savings Bank & Trust Co. for the purpose of electing officers and the transaction of such business as may come before the meeting will be held at 16 n. Tuesday, January 11, 1916.

PREPAREDNESS FOR PEACE IS FISHER'S IDEA

Former Secretary of Interior in Address at University of Chicago, Gives Views on Problem of Day.

BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE.
 Chicago, Dec. 21.—Criticism of the preparedness program of the national administration was voiced today by Walter L. Fisher, former secretary of the interior, in an address at the University of Chicago. Mr. Fisher was principal speaker at the quarterly convention of the university, which conferred 154 degrees of titles.

"Preparedness for Peace" was the title of Mr. Fisher's discussion and he began by pointing out the "danger" that the United States might be "misled into believing that preparation for war is the most important thing for us if we desire to secure our own peace and promote the peace of the world."

He argued that the only certain way to prepare for peace is "to do the things that promote peace and not the things that make for war and possible war."

"And yet," he added, "these peaceful measures are the things that are receiving scant attention."

Mr. Fisher pointed out that the great differences between the various nations are differences of degree of militarism, democracy, and principle and social intelligence.

Where the Evil Lies.

"The real evil," said Mr. Fisher, "lies in the doctrine of political and economic militarism, existing to so many nations—the doctrine that holds that the economic welfare of every nation depends upon securing constantly expanding opportunities for trade, and that such opportunities are best to be found by acquiring political domination over or spheres of influence in other countries, especially in countries relatively backward in industrial development but capable of such development."

"I do not believe that this doctrine will indefinitely continue to control policies and international relations. It is not morally or economically sound. It is not even enlightened selfishness. It must disappear with the demonstration of its futility and the realization of the progress will develop chiefly upon the progress of education and intelligence among the mass of mankind."

Mr. Fisher said it was impossible to determine just when causes for war would be removed from the world and therefore the only sane alternative was for the United States "to prepare for effective defense."

In developing this thought he "ventured" to suggest that there is such a thing as a defensive military policy which is essentially different from an aggressive military policy and that the plans which are being presented to us do not supply the distinction."

MAY ORDER THE ACQUITTAL OF TWO DEFENDANTS

Trial Judge Indicates That Henry K. McHarg and Frederick F. Brewster, of New Haven Road, Are Guiltless.

BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE.

New York, Dec. 21.—Remarks by Judge Hunt today at the trial of the eleven former N. Y. Haven railroad directors, charged with conspiracy under the Sherman law, as to the government's position that the evidence in the case applied to all the defendants equally, raised hopes in the minds of their attorneys that the court might direct a verdict of acquittal in the case of certain of them at least.

Judge Hunt mentioned the names of Henry K. McHarg and Frederick F. Brewster, as having participated in the alleged conspiracy to a less degree than some of the other defendants. Counsel expressed confidence that they would be able to convince the jury that these and others held to be in the same class should be immediately acquitted. They pointed to Robert W. Taft, James S. Humberston, D. Newton Burrows, A. Heston Robertson and Charles M. Pratt as in this category.

Their respective counsel plan tomorrow to take up their cases individually. Argument also will be made individually in behalf of William Rockefeller, Lewis Cass Leidy and Charles P. Brooks. Argument for Edward D. Hechling has already been heard.

Counsel devoted themselves today chiefly to an effort to prove that the government had failed to show that any conspiracy whatever existed.

FRENCH WINE CROP IS GREATLY REDUCED

BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE.

Paris, Dec. 21 (5:30 p. m.)—The French wine crop of 1915, according to the government tax office, is only about a third as large as last year, being only about 477,000,000 gallons.

The table of old stocks of wine as reported by the government is only 185,000,000 gallons.

High Water at Evansville.

Evansville, Ind., Dec. 21.—The Ohio river here was within almost two feet today of the predicted crest stage of forty feet. The river stage was 37.5 feet, almost three feet above flood stage and steadily rising. It is estimated that 500 families would be driven from their homes by a forty-foot stage.

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Wholesome Clean Dependable

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Clean because it is manufactured in the most sanitary baking powder plant in the world, equipped with specially designed machinery to prevent exposure and contamination. It and its materials are untouched by human hand from the start to the finish in the sealed can.

Dependable because every possible precaution known to Baking Powder scientists—the combined knowledge of a staff of Baking Powder experts—25 years of practical experience in the manufacture of Baking Powder—is used in our efforts to make its keeping qualities perfect.

Dependable because Calumet is the Baking Powder that contains a small amount of dried white of egg—the ingredient that makes possible the "Water Glass Test." This test is a simple but important and positive method that enables you or anyone to easily prove that Calumet has preserved its remarkable leavening power.

Our salesmen frequently test the Calumet Baking Powder they find on the grocers' shelves to make sure that it is up to the Calumet standard. This makes sure that it reaches you in the same perfect condition as it leaves the factory.

The test is not a comparative test of the strength of different kinds of Baking Powders. The "Water Glass Test" does not show the strength of a Baking Powder that does not contain white of egg. It does, however, show the superiority of Calumet in other respects.

"The Water Glass Test" furnishes a guarantee of reliability. It is Baking Powder Insurance.

Let us send you free a "Big Story in a Little Book," which describes the Water Glass Test.

Calumet Baking Powder Co., Chicago

STATE RESTS IN SCHMIDT CASE; DEFENSE BEGINS

Fifty Witnesses Are to Testify and Two Weeks More Are Required Before Arguments Are Started.

BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE.

Los Angeles, Dec. 21.—The prosecution rested today in the trial of Matthew A. Schmidt, charged with the murder of Charles Hattery, one of the twenty persons killed in the explosion which destroyed the Los Angeles Times building, October 1, 1910.

Attorneys for the defense waived their right to make an opening statement, to save time, and will begin tomorrow the introduction of their testimony.

William J. Burns, the detective, the last witness for the prosecution, told of a nation-wide search he conducted for Schmidt and of one trip to Europe he made in an effort to locate him.

It developed today that Olaf A. Twitmore of San Francisco, secretary-treasurer of the State Building Trades Council, was to be a witness for the prosecution.

The prosecution closed its case with an agreement on the part of attorneys for the defense that Twitmore's testimony might be admitted later.

Nathan C. Conahan, chief counsel for the defense, said he would produce less than fifty witnesses and that their testimony would not extend over more than two weeks.

To Prevent the Grip.

Calumet Baking Powder Co. has removed the cause. There is only one "Bromo Quinine." E. W. GROVE'S signature on box. 25c.

WANTED—Clean white men at the Journal office.



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Why not give flowers? They are a most appreciated gift and, besides, they're so full of sentiment.

Send her some FRESHLY CUT FLOWERS this year and see if she will not be more than pleased.

Drop in TODAY or just PHONE US and let us prepare an inexpensive bouquet.

We will see that it is delivered on CHRISTMAS DAY.

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